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Antrodiella indica, a new species from India

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Abstract — A new poroid species, *Antrodiella indica,* is described from Chandigarh, India.

Key words — *Basidiomycota*, *Agaricomycetes*, *Phanerochaetaceae*

During September 2012 Dhingra, with the help of Sagar, collected a fungus from a dead tree of *Cassia fistula* from Sector 18-D Park, Chandigarh, India. After comparison of macroscopic and microscopic characters (Thind et al. 1957, Reid et al. 1959, Donk 1967, Thind & Dhanda 1980, Niemelä 1982, David & Tortic 1986, Ryvarden & Gilbertson 1993, Núñez & Ryvarden 2001, Bernicchia 2005, Miettinen et al. 2006, Sharma 2012, Baltazar et al. 2014, Ryvarden & Melo 2014), it has been identified as a species of *Antrodiella* (*Basidiomycota, Agaricomycetes, Phanerochaetaceae*) based on basidiocarps causing white rot, dimitic hyphal system, clamped generative hyphae, and thick-walled skeletal hyphae. It differs from previously described *Antrodiella* species, *A. romellii* (Donk) Niemelä in particular, by its bigger, ellipsoid to subfusiform basidiospores. The new species is here named as *A. indica*. A portion of the basidiocarp was sent to Dr. Leif Ryvarden (Oslo, Norway) and Dr. Nils Hallenberg (Sweden), who confirmed the findings.

Antrodiella indica G. Kaur, Avneet P. Singh & Dhingra, **sp. nov.** Plates 1, 2

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Differs from *Antrodiella romellii* by its bigger, ellipsoid to subfusiform basidiospores.

Type: India, Union Territory, Chandigarh, Sector 18-D Park, on dead tree of *Cassia fistula* L. (*Leguminosae*), 1 September 2012, G.S. Dhingra 7072 (PUN, **holotype**).

Etymology: The epithet refers to the country where first collected.

Basidiocarp annual, resupinate to effused-reflexed to pileate, dimidiate, soft leathery when fresh, tough leathery when dry; pilei up to 1.5 × 1.2 × 0.8 cm, applanate, abhymenial surface smooth, grayish brown to light brown to reddish brown when fresh, not changing much on drying; hymenial surface poroid,

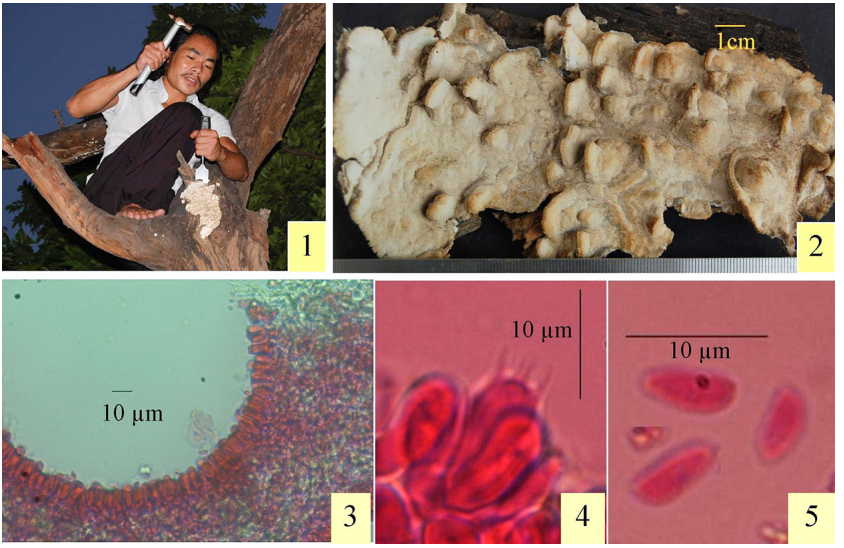

Plate 1. *Antrodiella indica* (holotype). 1. Collection of material from the dead tree of *Cassia fistula*; 2. Fresh basidiocarp; 3. Transverse section through a pore; 4. Basidium; 5. Basidiospores.

pale orange to grayish orange to brownish orange when fresh, reddish gray to dull red to light brown on drying; pores angular, 4–5 per mm; dissepiments thin, entire to lacerate; context up to 0.5 mm thick, reddish brown; pore tubes up to 2 mm long, concolorous with hymenial surface; margins acute, irregular on drying. Causing white rot. Hyphal system dimitic; generative hyphae up to 3 µm wide, branched, septate, clamped, thin-walled. Skeletal hyphae up to 4 µm wide, rarely branched, aseptate, thick-walled. Tramal zone dominated by skeletal hyphae. Cystidia absent, but cystidioles present in the hymenium, 9.5–14.5 × 3.5–5.5 µm, fusoid, thin-walled, with basal clamp. Basidia 9–15.5 × 4.8–5.8 µm, clavate, 4-sterigmate, with basal clamp; sterigmata ≤5 µm long. Basidiospores 5.3–6.8 × 2–2.8 µm, ellipsoid to subfusiform, smooth, inamyloid, acyanophilous.

Remarks— *Antrodiella romellii* can be distinguished from the new species by its smaller (3.5–4 × 2–2.5 µm) ellipsoid spores.

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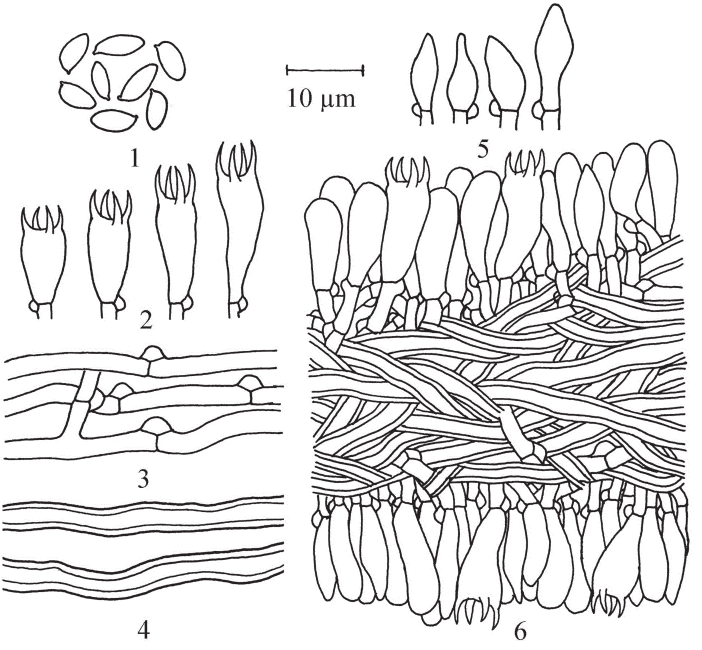

Plate 2. *Antrodiella indica* (holotype). 1. Basidiospores; 2. Basidia; 3. Generative hyphae; 4. Skeletal hyphae; 5. Cystidioles; 6. Transverse section of basidiocarp showing tramal hyphae, basidia, cystidioles, and basidiospores.

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